

# The Middlebury Register.

Middlebury, Sept. 24, 1850.

## The Tariff.

Another fruitless attempt to amend the present Tariff system was made on Saturday, the 14th inst., Mr. Teumba, of Georgia, from the Committee of Ways and Means, having reported a resolution that it is inexpedient to attempt any changes, at this time, in the mode of levying duties on imports. Mr. VINTON at once moved a substitute, instructing the Committee to report certain modifications—which motion was lost, yeas 22, nays 26. The question then recurring upon agreeing to the original resolution of the committee, it was lost, yeas 21, nays 22.

This vote being a direct condemnation of the *ad valorem* system of duties, it is important to inquire as to the relative position of parties on this question—as showing who are for, and who are against a Protective Tariff.

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**LITTLE'S LIVING AGE**—Nos. 320 and 331 of this well-known periodical are received, in favor of Protection, if the Senate were not so strongly opposed as to render the defeat of such a movement in that body almost certain. As it is, we have little to expect until the assembling of the next Congress, which now promises to have a good working majority of Whigs. We hope, however, the effort will once more be made before the adjournment, and fairly to an issue, so that the people may see who are the true friends of American industry.

## Addison County Agricultural Fair.

As has already been duly announced, the Agricultural Fair of this County will be held at Vergennes on Wednesday (October 2d), the 25th inst. The Managers meet on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of reporting all specifications lodged with them by members in their respective towns, so as to complete the list of entries, before the assembling of the several Committees on Wednesday.

The conveniences for travelling greatly increased since last year, and the prospect of more favorable weather than heretofore, induces us to believe that the Exhibition of Stock, Fruits, Agricultural Utensils, and other articles, will be more than ordinarily interesting.

We intended to acknowledge, some time since, (which absence prevented) a copy of Bishop HOPKINS' address on the Death of President TAYLOR, delivered at St. Albans, for which we are indebted to the Publisher, E. B. Whiting. It is a production eminently fitted to the occasion, and worthy of its learned and eloquent author. Characterized as it is by great frankness, impartiality and candor; at the same time that it does full justice to the memory of the distinguished dead, we should be glad to see it circulated in every neighborhood.—The following graphic exhibition of the character of the late President is so faithful and complete, that we cannot forbear to quote it:

It would be neither consistent with my impartial character, my friends, nor in accordance with my own sound judgment that I should make any slight effort at a studied enigma, on this subject. As a son of the Prince of darkness, I can have no strong sympathy with military glory. And standing aloof from all party politics for more than thirty years, I am perfectly unconscious of any prejudice, which could affect the dispassionate exercise of the best judgment in my power. But in the clear and unclouded light of partial opinion, I think it must be granted that our departed Chief Magistrate was an extraordinary example of high excellence, uniting in one those qualities which are seldom found in combination; and which it is not likely that we shall ever again, so singularly mark, in an exalted station.

It was not merely his courage in the field of battle exhibited the boldest and most intrepid, for this he shared in common with most of heroes. Nor was it that he lived his country with the pure affection of a patriot; for this, too, is an uncommon trait amongst the warriors of our nation. But it was that in the midst of the most splendid military success, he seemed almost unconscious of his acknowledged greatness—that he sought to do the fullest justice to the merits of his subordinates, while he passed to his own—that he took the largest share of the honors, the hard-hangs and effects of war, while he cared nothing for his own, and pride and glorying in personal merit;—that notwithstanding it was the profession of his life's choice, and that he owed his elevation to its principles, yet he resented it at least, as a necessary evil, and mourned over its calamities as a Christian man—that when he saw himself the favorite of the nation, his modesty shrank back from the Presidential chair, and his lowest courage finally professed his want of knowledge and ability—that he could not be induced to adopt the ordinary measures of political expediency, to propitiate the leaders of party, and shamed himself to be inferior to all the natural promptings of his nature. This was placed on the highest pinnacle of political power, where political opponents could find in him no cause of self-complacent resentment, partiality or pride, but rested their chief complaints on the ground that he suffered his Cabinet to dictate in questions of removals and appointments, instead of taking the entire government of the master into his own hand—that his indecision of sentiment was so great as to keep him aloof from all Southern influence, notwithstanding he was himself a slaveholder, and in a word, that in the midst of every temptation which this world could offer, in the shape of honor, fame, wealth, power and popular idolatry, he maintained the same constant character of frank simplicity, transparent truth, cordial kindness, sober wisdom, strict justice, and unabated patriotism.

The friends of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad will be gratified to learn that the stock of the Corporation has advanced \$12 on a share within a few weeks, and is still rising upward. One circumstance is peculiarly fortunate for this road—the location is such that for two thirds of the distance there is scarcely any exposure to injury from even the most violent floods. On the remaining portion, too, the

work is now put in such safe and substantial condition as to leave no great apprehension for the future. The interests of the Company are under the control of able and efficient Directors, and we learn that the business, already large in amount, is constantly increasing.

**THE BUFFALO COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER**.—We copy, in another column, a description of the splendid printing establishment of Messrs. E. R. JEWETT & CO., publishers of this excellent daily—believing it will be interesting to most of our readers. The *Commercial Advertiser* is now one of the most popular and influential dailies in the Union, and we should rejoice to see it extensively circulated in Vermont. It is a sterling Whig journal—spirited and able—and has moreover a nationality of tone and principle that will strongly command it to the best class of thinking Whigs in this region.

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**GAGG'S HOTEL**.—Travellers stopping at Bellows Falls will find at this house all they can reasonably desire in point of accommodations—a better table, certainly, or a more attentive landlady, is out of the question.—You may easily enough go farther and fare worse." This house is at present under the management of R. A. DEMERS, Esq., a gentleman in every respect, and well skilled in business. Gagg's is near the Railroad Depot, and the only public house on the "Island." A splendid hotel is in process of erection, however, close at hand, by Mr. SHUTEYER, on the site of his former building (destroyed by fire), which will build up an equal in the State. The main building is about 50 feet square, with two wings 50 by 60 feet; the height is four stories—exclusive of basement and attic; and a fine capitol surrounds the whole, commanding a beautiful prospect up and down the valley of the Connecticut. When completed, it will be a princely establishment.

**Mrs. MILLER.**—DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16.

Mrs. Miller has returned to her friends in this city. She states that it was her intention when she left the hotel at Niagara, to cross over to Goat Island, just above the castle; but, on arriving at the place, she had not the courage to do it—"she was a coward," she says. She had previous to leaving the hotel, put her children to sleep without telling her parents, and told the landlady, stating her intention, and requesting them to be kind to her babies; she had also cut off her curl, and left them with the letters, in a conspicuous place on the table. From that time to the present, nothing positive has been heard from her. It was rumored that she had left the country with a gentleman, and was travelling on the continent of Europe. Her father, however, believed she was somewhere in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and spent several weeks in a fruitless search. Returning in June or July, he died of a broken heart. Not long since, a brother of hers died at Saratoga. His death too, was undoubtedly occasioned by the same cause. Learning the condition of her family, I believe she intended to return by letter, where she could be found, and her willingness to return.

Accordingly a friend of the family went after her, last week, and brought her home to mourn with the widowed mother over the ruin she caused. Her children are with their father, Major Miller, somewhere at the South. She states, and I believe it is generally understood here, that domestic difficulties drove her to the rash act of leaving her children and destroying herself, and that after shuddering on the brink of that awful gulf, she changed her plan, and hurried herself in a convent or nursery near Baltimore. She positively denies having been in company with any gentlewoman, but found her way to the monasteries alone, and which she left in the care of the nuns. At any rate, she is now with her mother, who has received her with open arms.—*Vermont Family Gazette.*

**THE NEW YORK "DEMOCRACY."**—The Hunkers and Barnburners of New York came together in State Convention, at Syracuse, on the 11th inst., and nominated the following ticket:

*Governor.*—Horatio Seymour, (of Utica.) *Lieut. Governor.*—Samuel D. Church. *Cong. Com't.*—John C. Mathew. *Clerk of Appeals.*—C. S. Benton. *Inn State Prisons.*—Wm. P. Angel.

Of this Convention, the Hartford Convention says:

The loan of excommunication has been taken off from John Van Buren; he has declared that he did not say that "the Democratic party is dissolved," and the Hunkers are satisfied. The nomination consists of three Barnburners to two Hunkers, and one Governor to a Hunker, though not the straitest sect. Not a word was said about principles; not a plank of the Buffalo platform was preserved even for curiosity as a rule. The party are to go back to those principles that united them in 1844, and the divisions of 1848 are to be allowed silently to sink into the receptacle of lost things. The fact is, when it was seen that the Hunkers had the majority the Barnburners thought it better policy to succumb, now, to unite at the polls, to smuggle in as many as possible of their party into the Legislature, and to defer the battle until the U. S. Senator is chosen. All that the Barnburners now care for, either in party or policy, is to be sold John Van Buren to the Senate. For this, they have not selected any nominees from the lower part of the State, that may claim in the Legislative canons, that the city of New York is entitled to something.

**Meeting of the Weeks Family.**

We were seriously disappointed in being necessarily absent from the social gathering of the Weeks Family, at the house of John M. Weeks, Esq., of Salisbury, on the 19th inst., to which we were kindly invited as a guest, and which we confidently hoped and designed to attend. We are gratified to learn that the several branches of the family were well represented, and that those present were to be much moved, among those present.

At 9 o'clock the usual ceremony, prior to the burial of the dead, according to the Catholic Church, commenced at Claremont. A solemn mass was performed by the heads of the Church, in the presence of the ex-Queen and the older members of the royal family. At its conclusion the arrangements were made for forming the procession to the chapel, which is about five miles from Claremont.

Shortly before the procession reached the village, the ex-Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Orleans, Duchess de Nemours, Duchess d'Anjou, Princess de Joinville, and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, arrived at the chapel, and were conducted to a pew in the organ gallery. The chief mourners were the Comte de Paris, Duke de Nemours, Prince de Joinville and Duke d'Anjou. They were the objects of much interest to the crowds of foreigners who lined the road. The other mourners followed the royal sons, and altogether there could not have been less than fifty to sixty.

On arriving at the chapel, the coffin was placed upon trestles near the altar, and the mourners having taken their seats, the solemn service, in accordance with the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, was proceeded with, the heads of the churches of the metropolitan districts taking part in the ceremony.

The appointed part of the service, the coffin was moved to the mouth of the vault. During its removal and lowering, a solemn and impressive dirge was

sung by the priests and choristers. At its conclusion, the stone which covered the entrance of the vault was fixed in the presence of the royal princes. They then returned in the carriages to Claremont, and shortly after 1 o'clock the imposing ceremony was concluded.

## Death of Rev. Dr. Judson.

The death of this widely known and eminently devoted missionary, took place on the 4th of April, on board of the French brig "Aigle," bound to the Isle of Bourbon, in which he had made passage for the benefit of his health. He had committed to the deep on the evening of his death. For some time past, the health of Dr. Judson, which had been seriously impaired for several years, had been failing to all in alarmingly state, and the news of his decease accordingly will not come as an unlooked-for blow upon his wide circle of friends.

Mr. R. R. Riker, who is well and favorably known to acquaintances at our State Capital, will open his house for boarders during the approaching Session of the Legislature. Our friends who go to Montpelier this Fall will find excellent accommodations at Mr. Riker's—as we can say from experience.

## Death of Mr. Hooker.

Large numbers of our citizens will bear with pain the death of Mr. William G. Hooker. Neither the scrupulous fidelity with which he discharged the important trust confided to his care, nor the habitual conscientiousness of his general life, was his highest praise. Other men may be as faithful in the performance of official duties, and as distinguished for an exemplary life. The peculiar excellency of Mr. Hooker consisted in his single-hearted, unsatisfied good-will to all, from the highest to the lowest. His greatest pleasure seemed to consist in doing kind acts to all whom he could oblige. Few men ever heard a kindred opinion of another from his lips. "Hemping coals of fire," in the scripture sense, on the heads of those who had wronged him, would, we are persuaded, have been the only revenge he could exact. His goodness of heart was conspicuous to all, and the quiet, unostentatious mode in which it was exhibited, lent an additional charm to his character. His office as Secretary and Treasurer of the Savings Bank, he filled to the entire acceptance of those who had the oversight of its interests. The general regret for his loss will be tempered by the consideration that he was habitually and eminently prepared for death.—*New Haven (Ct.) Journal.*

—Mr. HOOKER was for several years Treasurer of Middlebury College, and will be well remembered by many of our citizens.

**The Tyrant Haynes.**

The Austrian Butcher, Haynes, was treated very roughly in a recent visit to the great Brewery of Barclay, Perkins & Co., London, where he went in company with Baron Rothschild. He had landed in London but two days previous.

As soon as the workmen of the establishment learned that one of their visitors was Haynes, they began to hoot at him, and afterwards to throw missiles—then they seized him, pulled his moustache, tore off his clothes, and beat all manner of indignities upon him. He fled for his life to a hotel, followed by a crowd. He secreted himself in a closet, where he remained until rescued by the police. The London papers express very little sympathy for the tyrant and butch-

er.

## The Art of Printing.

While noticing the rapid progress which is making during the present age in every branch of art, it certainly will not be deemed out of place in us to devote a chapter to our own art, which has, not inappropriately, been christened "the Art of Arts."

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## Adjioning this room is another large and well-lighted room by 28, in which is occupied for the three-fold purpose of *Wood Engraving*, *Lithography* and *Stereotyping*.

Here we had the pleasure of seeing some elegant specimens of wood engraving, and lithograph in tints.

The third and fourth stories of the front building is another Bindery, where all the modern improvements have been introduced, and where the paper and blank book manufacturing is carried on to a very large extent.

About twenty persons are employed in this department alone.

The whole number of persons employed in the various departments of Newspaper, Book and Job Printing, Stereotyping, Wood Engraving, Lithography, Book binding, &c., is nearly one hundred.

We fear we should weary our readers were we to go into further detail and describe the admirable arrangements for water, the editor's rooms, the drainage, steam apparatus for hoisting, pumping water, masking paste, &c. These must be seen to be interesting—but we think our description is sufficient to let our readers have an idea of the extent of our operations.

From this we proceed to another room 20 by 28 feet, devoted to moulding and casting the stereotypes, casting leads, blocking up, &c., &c.

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